

## GAMBLING MUST GO

## Subcommittee Makes Minor Changes in Bill.

## WILL REPORT IT TO-MORROW

Senator Carter to Lay It Before District Committee at Regular Meeting, and Expects Report to Be Adopted and Bill Sent Back to Senate with Recommendation.

Sensors Carter and Burkett, constituting a majority of the available membership of the subcommittee on streets and avenues of the Senate District Committee, yesterday decided upon two minor amendments to the bill to widen the Benning road, which carries the Sims amendment to prohibit gambling at the Benning race track, and Senator Carter will to-morrow report the bill to the District Committee at its regular weekly meeting, and recommend that it be reported to the Senate favorably.

Senator Martin, the only other available member of the subcommittee, was not present at the meeting yesterday. The subcommittee is composed of five members. The two not previously mentioned are Senator Hansbrough, who is confined to his apartment by illness, and Senator Newlands, who is in the West.

**In Commissioners' Hands.**  
The first of the amendments which the subcommittee will recommend provide that the street railway company operating cars on the Benning road shall remove its tracks to the center of the road as widened in accordance with the pending bill, when required to do so by the District Commissioners. The other change was made in accordance with a recommendation of the auditor of the District.

The language of the bill in its original condition merely authorized the expenditure of the necessary funds for widening the road, and this was held to be insufficient to authorize taking the money from the Treasury.

**No Legal Obstacle Exists.**  
The legal obstacle which Senator Carter feared would prove a detriment to the passage of the bill has been found not to exist. The railroad company owns a strip of ground thirty feet wide in the line of the proposed widening, and it was feared that as this strip is already used for a quasi-public purpose by the railway company, the District was deterred from condemning it for road widening purposes.

As developed upon investigation, however, that there was a clause in the act authorizing the company to extend its tracks out to the Benning road, which requires the corporation to dedicate the strip in question to the District for public purposes when the road shall be widened by act of Congress.

**Gambling Section Unchanged.**  
There is now no known obstacle to the adoption of the report of the subcommittee by the District Committee at its meeting to-morrow. A statement was given out from the committee last Friday, when the Benning bill was referred back to the subcommittee for investigation of the supposed legal obstacle above referred to, that the membership of the committee was "practically unanimous for the anti-gambling section of the bill." This section, the adoption of which as an amendment to the road-widening bill, Mr. Sims, of Tennessee, secured in the House over two weeks ago, in no manner been changed by the subcommittee. It proposes to amend the anti-gambling laws of the District so as to remove the "mile limit" provision of that section of the law relating to bookmaking, and to make the anti-gambling laws apply to the entire District alike.

**Senate May Not Meet?**  
There was some talk about the Capitol yesterday to the effect that the Senate would not meet to-morrow or Saturday, but this could not be confirmed. Senator Bankhead two weeks ago gave notice in the Senate that he would on Saturday of next week, ask the Senate to consider resolutions in memory of the late Senators from Alabama, Morgan and Pettus. It was said yesterday that Mr. Bankhead had been brought to bear upon by a week of memorial exercises, in order that adjournment might be taken to-day until Monday.

There were also rumors yesterday that sentiment in the District Committee upon the gambling question had undergone some change since last week, but inquiries failed to develop any basis for this statement. Senator Carter said last night that he had no doubt that the District Committee would to-morrow adopt the bill as amended by the subcommittee, and order it reported to the Senate, with a recommendation that it pass.

## VENEZUELA NOT CONSIDERED.

## Secretary Root Discusses Hague Convention Before Committee.

Venezuela was not considered at the meeting of the Committee on Foreign Relations yesterday. Senator Lodge was not present, having been called to Massachusetts to attend the Republican State convention.

Secretary Root and Dr. James B. Scott, the latter solicitor of the State Department, were before the committee to discuss the remaining Hague conventions that had not been ratified. The whole time of the committee meeting was given up to the consideration of the contractual convention and one other, a declaration of policy regarding the rules of war, which was not signed. Both of these were reported favorably.

## STATION AT SEVENTH STREET.

## Senator Martin and Representative Carter Sald to Favor This Site.

It seems probable that a determined fight will be made to have the new station in South Washington, authorized and required to be built under the Union Station act, located near Seventh street. The Virginia railroad, the location of the foot of Fourteenth street as about as convenient as it will could be. Senator Martin and Representative Carter have been appealed to by the Virginia commuters and others to take the matter up, and have gone over the proposed location with a view of determining where it should be located. They are said to agree that the Seventh street location is practically essential to reaching the heart of the city with promptness and without the burden of paying two fares. Therefore, they will have no stone unturned to have the station built where it will be most convenient to the traveling public.

## THE COMING YEAR.

The report shows that the naval construction programme of the several foreign powers contemplate the expenditure of the following amounts for vessels indicated during the next twelve months:

England—Three battle ships of the Dreadnought type, one fast unarmored cruiser, five destroyers, twelve torpedo boats, and twelve submarines, \$39,419,000.

France—Five destroyers and ten submarines, \$28,890,345.

Germany—Two battle ships, one armored cruiser, two scout cruisers, twelve destroyers, and several submarines, \$30,775,800.

Japan—\$17,985,733 for construction and repair, including the restoration of Russian war ships taken as prizes.

Russia—\$15,000,000 for construction and repair.

Brazil—Three battle ships, two scout cruisers, eighteen torpedo boats and destroyers.

**The Great Powers.**  
The relative positions of the several powers in naval strength is shown to be as follows:

Ships built—Great Britain, United States, France, Germany, Japan, Russia, Italy, and Austria.

Ships built and building—Great Britain, France, United States, Germany, Japan, Russia, Italy, and Austria.

**YESTERDAY IN CONGRESS.**

**HOUSE.**  
The House declined to override a veto with which the President returned a minor bill.

Footy and gas rules resumed during nearly the entire day. Messrs. Williams, Dabzell, and Sherman being the poets. Two new rules for the suppression of the minority were adopted by party votes.

The District of Columbia appropriation bill was passed.

Speaker Cannon's two resolutions relating to the paper trust, so-called, were adopted by unanimous vote.

At 5 o'clock, in accordance with one of the new rules, the Speaker declared a recess until 11:30 this morning.

**SENATE.**  
The Senate having on Tuesday adjourned until noon to-day, there was no session of that body yesterday.

**MAY BE HOT FOR SIMS.**

**House District Committee Member Would Call Him to Account.**

The regular weekly meeting of the House District Committee may be enlivened to-day by personal differences, resulting from alleged criticisms of his fellow-committeemen by Representative Sims.

Members of the committee, it is understood, have taken decided exceptions to statements which Representative Sims made before the Methodist conference the other day, and one member said yesterday that he had clipped newspaper reports of the remarks of the gentleman from Tennessee, and that he would bring the matter to the attention of the committee to-day. He intimated that there might be warm dolges in the committee before it adjourns.

The committee will to-day give a hearing on the bill to reorganize the fee system in the Probate Court of the District, to Register Tanner, attorneys and officials of the local bar association. On Monday the Subcommittee on Ways and Means will have a hearing on the bill to amend the act regulating the keeping of employment agencies, and on Tuesday the Subcommittee on Judiciary will hear arguments for and against the bill which proposes to create the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia as a substitute for the present justices of the peace courts.

**DENY FIGHT IN COMMITTEE.**

**Gaines and Hardwick Reply to Published Statements.**

The scrap in the committee room of the House of Representatives Tuesday came up for abatement in the House yesterday.

In other words, the scrap was to be considered null and void and regarded as nil, never having officially taken place. To set the whole thing right, or at least call off the printed reports that Democrats and Republicans were impolite to each other in the meeting of the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Members of Congress, and that Democratic members of the committee aimed blows at Republican members, Representative Gaines, of West Virginia, as a matter of personal privilege, rose in the House to deny the story. Representative Williams, the minority leader, did not believe the publication constituted a privilege.

"If the Speaker should rule that it is a question of privilege," blandly suggested Mr. Williams, "will he give members of the minority of the committee the privilege of saying these things to the case?"

"The chair, at this time," answered the Speaker, with irony, "cannot say whether or not a debating school is to be organized."

Both Mr. Gaines and Representative Hardwick, of Georgia, a majority member of the committee, denied that any difficulty of a personal nature occurred.

**UPHOLD EXECUTIVE VETO.**

**House Refuses to Overrule President's Action on Bill.**

The House yesterday refused to pass a bill over the President's veto. The bill was reconsidered and a motion to pass it notwithstanding the veto, was lost, 237 to 0.

It was a small matter to begin with. The bill transferred Commander William W. Wiltom White from the retired to the active list of the navy. The Secretary of the Navy objected, in conformity with a report from the Bureau of Navigation, to the effect that such legislation was not "for the best interests of the service."

Therefore the President withheld his approval.

A veto received by the House of the bill to extend the time for the construction of the dam across the Savannah River at Cherokee Shoals, was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

**TURN DOWN SUBSIDY BILL.**

**House Republicans Afraid of Its Effect in the Campaign.**

The mail subsidy bill, authorizing appropriations for additional mail routes to South America and points in the Orient, was defeated in the House Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads yesterday by a vote of 8 to 7.

Political expediency prompted certain Republican members to join with the Democrats in defeating this proposed legislation. Although the administration strongly recommended that a law be passed providing adequate mail facilities between ports of the United States and ports in South America and the Orient, many Republicans were opposed to action at this time, on the ground that they did not care to be further pulled in the defensive by explaining "subsidies" in the coming campaign.

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## WANTS FOUR SHIPS

## President Not Pleased by Navy Appropriation Bill.

## PLANS A SPECIAL MESSAGE

Communication to Congress Expected Before Navy Budget Is Disposed of by House—Report Compares Naval Increase of Foreign Powers, with Reference to Japan.

If President Roosevelt carries out his present intentions, he will send a message to Congress in the immediate future urging that an amendment be incorporated in the naval appropriation bill, authorizing the construction of four battle ships. This became known yesterday, coincident with the action of the Committee on Naval Affairs in reporting to the House the great supply bill, carrying funds to maintain the naval establishment in the fiscal year 1909.

The President is not only displeased because the House committee authorized but two battle ships, but also because funds are not made immediately available for their construction.

President Roosevelt wants four battle ships, and he is insistent that the naval bill shall carry a sufficient amount to enable the government to begin the work of construction on them at once. If the President sends a message to Congress on the subject, it will come in without any delay, as under the rules adopted by the House majority, the naval bill will be taken up to-day and passed, under the whip and spur, not later than next Wednesday.

**President Is in Earnest.**

The President is much in earnest in his wish that four battle ships shall be authorized, and unless otherwise persuaded, no doubt is expressed that his threatened message will be sent to Congress just before the House takes up that section of the naval bill dealing with ships of war.

The naval bill, reported yesterday, provides an appropriation aggregating \$108,978,318, as compared with \$100,332,062 in the last naval bill. The Secretary of the Navy in his estimates to Congress asked for appropriations aggregating \$128,040,243. The House committee, after careful consideration of Secretary Metcalf's estimates, made deductions to the amount of more than \$22,000,000.

In addition to the two battle ships, appropriations to defray the cost of their construction to be made later, the naval bill authorizes the purchase of ten torpedo-boat destroyers, eight submarine torpedo boats, and one torpedo boat of the surface type. These authorizations involve an ultimate expenditure of \$23,945,000. The bill also provides for the purchase of 100 torpedoes, \$12,000,000; for submarine torpedoes, \$3,500,000; and for one boat of submarine type, \$445,000.

**Additional Men Provided For.**

Six thousand additional men to man ships that are in commission and are provided for. These ships to be manned during the next few months, requiring an increase in the personnel to the extent authorized, are: California, Mississippi, Idaho, New Hampshire, South Dakota, North Carolina, Montana, Chester, Birmingham, and Salem.

The sum of \$27,274,301 is made available for the pay of the navy. This is an increase of more than six million dollars over the appropriations made for like purposes in the last naval bill.

For ordnance and ordnance stores \$10,744,772 is allowed. This is an increase of \$4,000,000. A large part of this is for target practice. During the coming year, twenty-four battle ships, twelve first-class cruisers, sixty-six second class cruisers, sixty torpedo boats, and ten submarine torpedoes, will be in full or partial commission. The committee therefore deemed it advisable to make increased appropriations for target practice.

**Watching Foreign Naval Growth.**

The report on the naval bill contains the interesting statement showing the activity of foreign powers in building ships of war. This fact, aside from his lively interest in the enlargement of the navy, is what prompts the President to speak his mind to Congress on the subject of battle ships. The report points out that in foreign shipbuilding programmes of the current year the characteristic feature of all is the presence of battle ships of heavy displacement, destroyers, and submarines, and with Germany excepted, the omission of armored cruisers. The chapter devoted to Japan's proposed expenditures for naval purposes reads as follows:

"The naval budget, as passed by the Diet and approved by the Emperor, carries appropriations amounting to \$17,985,733 for the construction and repair of ships. This includes the cost of repairs to ships in commission as well as the restoration of the Russian prizes and the building of new ships. About \$12,000,000 of the whole amount will be devoted to increasing the navy, the restoration of Russian prizes, and new construction. It is generally understood that Japan will, in the near future, lay down two battle ships of the most powerful type and displacement, and several torpedo-boat destroyers and submarines. Two submarines are now building for Japan in England. A third battle ship is also included in the Japanese shipbuilding scheme, and it has been recently reported that a large battle ship has been ordered for Japan in Great Britain for the Japanese government, but this report appears not to be made with authority, if true."

**Navy Pay Not Increased.**

Much regret was expressed in navy circles yesterday, particularly by members of the pay corps, who have been anxious that the proposed increased pay for the navy should be incorporated in the appropriation bill, because the bill does not contain this item. It was said, however, that efforts will be redoubled to get the pay bill's provisions placed upon the appropriation bill as an amendment.

**DISTRICT BILL IS PASSED.**

**Appropriation Measure at Last Gets Through the House.**

The District of Columbia appropriation bill was passed yesterday by the House, without changes further than those detailed in The Washington Herald yesterday.

Representative Gardner, of Michigan, who has had charge of the bill on the floor of the House, called it out yesterday, after the long fight over adopting the daily gas rule had been concluded, and asked that it be put through its third reading and passed.

After a minimum of divisions, tellers and roll call, the bill was passed by a vote of 265 to 141. The minority in order to be consistent in its battling tactics, which materially delayed the passage of the bill during the better part of a week, the measure was passed by a vote of 265 to 141.

## PRESS GALLERY—No. 59.



CHARLES P. HUNT.

Mr. Hunt, Washington correspondent of the Arizona Republican, Bisbee Review, and Tucson Star, is a native of Ellipton City, Md. He received his education in public and private schools.

Mr. Hunt began his newspaper work at the assassination of President Garfield, while stationed at the White House and reporting the happenings there for a number of papers. During his career, he has worked at various times for the old National Republican, Washington Post, Charleston World and Budget, Columbia State, Terre Haute Gazette, which was afterward merged with the Tribune; Baltimore Herald, and Deseret News. He has been a member of the Press Gallery at the Capitol since 1884.

## GAS 85 CENTS FOR DISTRICT

## Expert Tells House Committee that Should Be Top Price.

## Might Be Reduced as Low as Seventy Cents, He Says, Basing Conclusions on Company's Figures.

That the price of gas to consumers in the District of Columbia should not be more than 85 cents per thousand cubic feet, and that it might be sold for from 70 to 75 cents per thousand cubic feet without putting the gas company into bankruptcy was the opinion expressed yesterday by Prof. Edward W. Bemis, of Cleveland, Ohio, before the House Committee on the District of Columbia.

Prof. Bemis is a well-known expert on gas and its manufacture, and has written a number of pamphlets on the subject, which are recognized as standard.

The House District Committee had set yesterday as the beginning of a series of hearings on the pending bill to suspend the operation of the clause in the District gas act of 1896, which provides for an increase in the capital stock of the local gas company. The illness of the company's attorney, Mr. Goldborough, prevented his attendance at the hearing, however, so Prof. Bemis was the only person heard. He was closely questioned by the committee, and went into the whole question of the cost of gas to the producer and the consumer in detail.

F. Hart, general manager of the gas company, and J. S. McIlhenny, its engineer, were present as representatives of the company.

Mr. Bemis based his statement that the company should not be permitted to charge consumers of gas in the District more than 85 cents per thousand cubic feet on the last annual statement of the company. He said he believed that the price might be reduced materially below that figure, but just how far he could not say at that time. It might with perfect fairness to the company, perhaps, be brought down as low as 70 cents.

The witness compared at some length conditions in other cities with those existing in Washington. Discussing the power and quality of the product, he said that the cost of increasing the power of the lights was small, would not be above five cents per thousand cubic feet.

The District Committee will to-day fix a date for the continuance of the hearings, provided Mr. Goldborough can arrange to be present on any definite date. The committee will then double the number of witnesses in an attempt to discount the strong statements made by Prof. Bemis.

Representative Smith, chairman of the District Committee, said after the hearing that the statements made by Prof. Bemis had demonstrated the pressing need of the public service corporations commission, to create which he has introduced a bill. He added that he hoped to have his bill considered to-day at the regular meeting of the District Committee.

## AMENDS ABANDONMENT ACT.

**Bill Offered in House Allows Parole of the Offender.**

Representative Smith yesterday introduced in the House a bill proposing to amend the act making it a misdemeanor in the District of Columbia to abandon a wife or minor child or children.

The bill, which was recommended for passage by the Commissioners, provides that the offender, upon conviction, shall be sentenced to imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court, for the offense, but allows the court to suspend trial and parole the defendant if it deems best, and require him to contribute a stated sum for the maintenance of his family.

Should the terms of the court in granting such parole not be complied with, it is authorized to have the defendant arrested and tried and to sentence him as if the case had been pressed in the original instance.

## TURN DOWN MARTIN BILL.

**Senate Committee Against Commission to Select Building Site.**

The Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds yesterday ordered an unfavorable report upon the Martin bill, proposing that a commission be appointed to select a site for a building or buildings for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce and Labor within certain limits in the vicinity of Pennsylvania avenue and Fifteenth street northwest.

Were the Martin bill favorably reported to the Senate and passed, it would conflict with a bill which has passed the Senate at this session of Congress to purchase for use as the site of the proposed new home for these departments the two blocks south of the Avenue and east of Fifteenth street.

## POETRY AND RULES RIVALS IN HOUSE

Continued from Page One.

natured man, and, in view of that fact, it is not strange that this huge, bulky, undecided, halting, screaming, screeching, cussing, and, as it would have the country believe, helpless majority has finally succeeded in exciting my commiseration, my pity.

"Already with the power of recognition, already with two men to one on every committee, with the power of closing debate whenever it chooses, with the Reed rules back of them, that were said to be perfect to do business, having already cut off prayer even when we meet—thereby acknowledging themselves being under redemption—this great, huge, ungodly majority, handled, as you would have the country believe, so skillfully by the triumvirate, has had to resort to three special rules.

**Payne Gets New Title.**

"Mr. Speaker, even though your boasts have gone by the board. The other day the gentleman from New York (Mr. Payne), like a modern Bombastes Furioso, rose upon the floor and wanted the world to know that the majority would consider what it pleased, when it pleased, and vote on nothing except what it pleased. During the same legislative day we knocked that boast out of his lips, because we forced him, whether he would or not, and we forced that majority, whether it would or not, to vote upon free wood pulp, and upon a modification of the injunction laws in the interest of the reservations of the rights of the States, and upon a proposition for the modification of the injunction laws in the interests of labor.

"We were just ready to make you vote again upon a campaign-contribution publicity bill when the gentleman from New York (Mr. Payne) rose to his seat and moved that the committee do now rise. So that even the idle boasts have fallen to the ground.

**Sorry for "Uncle Joe."**

"Mr. Speaker, I feel sorry for you, especially. The cartoonists find it difficult. Mr. Speaker, to make pictures of you or me even uglier than ordinary photographs, but they have gotten to a point where you have to such a degree excited their pity that they have succeeded. I hold in my hand a picture—I will call it a photograph. It looks so natural, so like the Speaker, with his hat flying in the air, his clear turned downward—which shows perturbation upon his part—riding upon the rear haunches of the elephant, while the elephant is spouting back through his trunk in an August shower. I find the Speaker is riding upon saddle bags, and upon this side of the saddle bags we see a Roosevelt budget. Out of the budget had already dropped the employer's liability bill that you kept in committee for three months.

"I am emerging from it the other things to which I have called the attention of the country, and the perspiration is rolling down the Speaker's face like great drops of water in an August shower. I find Mr. Speaker, another picture. And I would ask unanimous consent to be allowed to insert this in the record.

**Answer's Dabzell's Taunt.**

"Mr. Speaker, the other day the newspapers undertook to report what had happened in the House after I had made a majority, which I was by no means contented to do, of the committee constituting a quorum under the Committee Rules because I thought that a nice sense of honor required me to do it, although the rule did not, and although literally I was not compelled to do it, but because a friend was sick and at his home, and I wanted him to feel no mental anxiety.

"Then the gentleman from Pennsylvania came in afterward and even cut me off from the poor opportunity to reply to that was an insulting speech, insulting to this entire body. In reporting this, however, the paper says 'Mr. Williams is fighting mad.' Why, Mr. Speaker, no paper ever made a greater mistake. Nothing could make me grow angry with the gentleman from Pennsylvania. My temper is so good I seldom grow angry with anybody, and when I do, I do it with the captain, not with the lieutenant; when I do, it is with Sir John Falstaff himself, not with his page.

**Dabzell "A Mere Appendage."**

"How could I grow angry with a mere appendage? The time never existed in the House or in the State of Pennsylvania when my very dear friend, the Hon. John Dabzell, ever had a separate command of any description.

"Mr. Speaker, it is perhaps necessary for me to recur to a few words he said the other day. The gentleman indulged in some language in the House, which, driven beyond argument and reason, had previously to that changed your rules and set your hand; you had previously to that broken your pledged word and then the gentleman came along and said that this side of the House was asinine, that was disgraceful for grown men. Mr. Speaker, I do not indulge in language of that sort, but if I were disposed to do it might in a way ask the country—the country, understood as well as the House—ask the country whether anything could be more idiotic, whether anything could be more of a disgrace to grown men than to lose their temper where great parties are fighting for one another, each according to its notion of what is right and possible for great measures?

**Predicts Wood Pulp Bill.**

"The President and I are going to legislate a little bit before we get through. I predict now we will get out a wood-pulp bill this Congress. I cannot predict what the country will do, but I predict, when you need your campaign funds.

Then Mr. Dabzell got into the game. He learned from a little bird some days ago that John Sharp Williams did not care much for "idiotic" and "asinine," so he

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## PASS PAPER TRUST INQUIRIES

House by Unanimous Vote Adopts Speaker's Resolutions.

Their Introduction Credited to "Swish of Big Stick" and the Democratic Filibuster.

In the House yesterday Representative Jenkins, chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, by direction of that committee upon its unanimous vote, reported Speaker Cannon's resolutions asking the Attorney General and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to tell the House of Representatives what has been done toward suppressing the paper trust, and what has been learned regarding its organization and conduct. A brief debate preceded their adoption by unanimous vote, without division or roll call.

Representative Clayton, of Alabama, said that while the minority had been unable to get action on bills to abolish the duty on wood pulp and print paper, he congratulated the House that "the big stick in the White House," along with the Democrats, had compelled the Speaker to get busy and introduce these resolutions. As they could not get action, the minority, perforce, would be content with information and support the resolution. But he still hoped that "the swish of the big stick" would be powerful enough to move the Committee on Ways and Means.

Representative Williams intimated that if the resolutions had not been fathered by the Speaker they would not so speedily have been introduced. Representative Payne replied that the resolutions had pursued the usual course, and that Mr. Williams ought not to have made the insinuation. Upon the merits of the question of the duty involved, Mr. Payne said, its removal would benefit nobody in this country, and would produce the employment of \$8,000 men engaged in making pulp paper.

**Grain Inspection Hearings End.**

The hearings on the proposed legislation authorizing a Federal inspection of grain closed yesterday before the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. The last witness heard was J. M. Bradford, secretary of the Indiana Grain Dealers' Association, who advocated the passage of the bill.

While you think of it, telephone your Want Ad to The Washington Herald, and bill will be sent you at 1 cent a word.

## Why Rengo Reduces Fat.

**Anti-Fats and Starvation Diet Result in Wrecking of the System.**

At as a general rule comes from the failure of the dieting system to do their work properly. It may come also from overeating. In these cases there is always some part of the system which is not eliminated as it should be, but is made up in the form of fat and sent by the blood stream to various parts of the body. This accumulation of fat is constant, until within a comparatively short time the heart becomes incased in a layer of fat, and the heart seems to be one of the first vital organs to become affected in this manner.

The